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Economic and social conditions have produced very distinct strata among the negroes. The representatives of the older Boston stock who at the same time possess superior cultural and economic attainments hold themselves aloof from the main body of their race. On the other hand, the main body of negroes are animated with a desire for race cohesion. Such a condition is a serious obstacle to race unity.

One would expect that in Boston the negro would be more largely an integral part of the general population and that there would be a greater degree of toleration and conscious sympathy in both racial elements of the population than anywhere else in the North, yet here also one finds the persistence of race animosity and prejudice. Probably race prejudice is not so great as in the Ohio Valley, for example, but yet this prejudice according to the author has increased rather than diminished during recent years. The author's notion is that race prejudice is largely based on a feeling of the negro's inferiority and that, therefore, this prejudice will be reduced in proportion as the negro's inferiority is reduced. He notes a counter tendency to race prejudice resulting from the increase of negroes with marked ability and the consequent recognition of that ability by white people.

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A History of Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America, 1753-1912. By STANLEY C. JOHNSON. London University Studies in Economics and Political Science, No. 34. (London: George Routledge and Sons. 1913. Pp. xvi, 387. 6s.)

After a general survey of British emigration, 1763-1912, ten more historical chapters follow whose headings are fairly indicative of their contents: Causes of Emigration, Unassisted and Assisted Emigration, the Transport of Emigrants, Immigration Restrictions, the Reception of Immigrants, the Destination of Immigrants, Land Systems Affecting Immigrants in North America (the last four mentioned deal with immigrant conditions in Canada and in the United States), Colonization Schemes, Emigration of Women and Emigration of Children. The first three of these will most interest the American reader.

The chapter on causes describes impressively the emigration-compelling poverty and the population pressure afflicting the

British Islands from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution to the latter part of the nineteenth century. It ascribes these to the phenomenal growth of British population during the early nineteenth century, to feudal changes, enclosures, agricultural depressions, famines, introduction of steam power, and to foreign industrial competition. The chapter on assisted emigration tells a wretched tale of hordes of emigrants assisted by philanthropic individuals and societies, by commercial associations, by trade unions, and by local and national governments. One instance of the scale of governmental aid cites that from Ireland alone "under the Act of 1849 and the modifying Act of 1882,—44,860 people were assisted to emigrate up to March 31, 1909" (p. 93). And yet the author asserts that the British boards "have never provided emigration assistance on an adequate scale"! (p. 94). The chapter on the transport of emigrants is a tale of horrors connected with emigrant passage before large steam vessels and large corporation control eliminated the heartless, greedy master of the small ship.

The closing two chapters give the author's opinion and present his thesis that British emigration to the colonies (and throughout the volume the author's stress is on emigration to Canada) is a source of Empire strength and that the colonies ought so to recognize it and to respond with contingents for imperial defense. American readers will be interested in his frank satisfaction over the relief of British poor rates through emigration. He cites an example "typical of many" of a Kentish parish which shipped undesirables to New York at a total cost of £14 each from "a class which burdened the rates year after year" to the amount of £20 each per year (p. 297).

The volume concludes with an imperial paeon: "Colonial emigration has helped to build up an Empire . . . makes us one of the first class powers of the world" (p. 341) . . . "brings about the potential increase of Imperial riches" (p. 342) . . . "provides a multitude of outlets for the genius of expansion and capacity for government which is so fundamental a feature of the British race" (p. 343).

Two appendices follow: the first, a number of useful statistical tables; the second, a careful British emigration bibliography covering official publications of the House of Commons, articles in periodicals, miscellaneous publications, and statutes.

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